

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
is published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

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August 8, 1864.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Oils, Seals, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-4.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

English and Classical School.
REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.
Tuition, per school year, \$30 00, one half in advance.
Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.
I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M.D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
Oct. 12, 1863-4.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
William L. Harlan, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
Winco Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Masson P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
David R. Haggard, Frankfort.
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Salling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Barksdale.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VAN WINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
OFFICE in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VAN WINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-4y.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp.
Address
THOS. J. BRYANT.
August 12, 1863-3m.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M.
Oct. 30, 1863-4. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M.
Oct. 30, 1863-4. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S
WHOLESALE COLUMN!
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT
WHOLESALE
Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TODAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS

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We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN
CINCINNATI.

Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

FRENCH MERINOS,
MAGENTA MERINOS,
AZULINE MERINOS,
COBURGS,
MODE ALPACAS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
POIL DE CHEVRES,
WOOLEN PLAIDS,
FRENCH REPPS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

COR FIFTH AND VINE

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,
RICH PLAID SHAWLS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BRUNNEN'S SKIRTS,
WASHINGTON SKIRTS,
ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

PORTSMOUTH B., PORTSMOUTH P.,
ATTAWANGON XX., GREENE, WHITE ROCK,
RHODE ISLAND, RED BANK 7-8
and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,
8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask
Towels Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of

EMBROIDERED

GOLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESE LACE COLLARS,
LACE SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
EDGINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863.

LAW CARD.

JOHN L. SCOTT, of Frankfort, will hereafter regularly attend all the circuit courts in the 5th Judicial District, embracing the counties of Franklin, Henry, Owen, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Boone, and Grant, and will attend to such collections, and other civil business, as may be entrusted to his care.
February 26, 1863.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862-4y.]

J. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Grutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-4y.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them STEPHEN B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.
[Jan. 17, '62-ly]

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and in the Circuit Courts of the Counties of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-4y.

J. W. FINNELL.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Court St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-4y.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office in St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.
Jan. 3, 1859-4y.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4y.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin San Office.
May 6, 1857-4y.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 27y.

S. BLACK.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.
R. P. PEPPER.
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-4y.

GEO. W. SMALL

(SUCCESSOR OF HITE & SMALL.)

INVITES special attention to his NEW AND SPLENDID SPRING IMPORTATION of

Carpeting, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Linen Goods.

And every variety of

House, Steamboat & Hotel Furnishings

These Goods are fresh, of choice selection, and many of them entirely new in design.

I will sell at such prices for CASH ONLY as cannot fail to give perfect and entire satisfaction.

GEO. W. SMALL,
No. 327 Main St., Three doors West of Bank of Louisville.
May 19, 1862-4y.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Harrison county, as a runaway slave, a negro boy calling himself JOHN. He is about 17 years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, copper color, about 5 feet 9 inches high. Says he belongs to Brown Patton of Alabama.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOHN BRUCE, J. H. C.
Dec. 7th, 1863-1m.

Executor's Notice

THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.
BENONI MACKLIN,
GEO. B. MACKLIN,
Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.

N. B. In order that the business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise) Promise will not be given for Wheat and Corn.

B. & G. B. MACKLIN,

Executors.

Jan. 18, 1864.

Ladies Look at This.

A FINE and varied stock of

CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

arranging in price from \$2 to \$35 opened and for sale this day, MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH, also Shawls, Cloth for Cloaks, Flannels, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linen, Table Linens, Linen, Prints, Delaines, and other DRESS GOODS. Brown and Bleached Cottons, at nearly all prices. Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Under Wear, Shaker Hoopskirts, Balmorals, and a variety of other goods and notions too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold at small profit, by the undersigned and price Brick Office opposite J. L. Moore & Son on Main street.
Jan. 11, 1864-4y.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

GEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His untimely preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

War Items, and Army News.

MARCH 9.—Telegrams to-day state it as an ascertained fact, that Col. Dahlgren, son of Admiral Dahlgren, and Colonel of one of Kilpatrick's regiments, was shot dead in a sharp encounter with the 7th Virginia Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Pollard, in King and Queen County, and seventy or eighty of his men, were captured. On his person was found a stirring address to his men in behalf of his fellow soldiers who are suffering imprisonment in loathsome dungeons. He begs them not to falter or flag, but to follow him, open prison doors and put arms into the hands of our released brothers. Then they would all march together to kill Davis and his cabinet, and then return home to their friends, ready and anxious for further deeds of valor.

Rumors from North Carolina have it that the Federal forces under Gen. Peck, are besieged at New Bern, and nearly every military post in that State.

Information from Cairo, renew the statements that Gen. Sherman was at Vicksburg, with a small army of negroes, and a large lot of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, &c.

Gen. Grant reached Washington on the evening of the 8th.—The sensation correspondents have already set afloat all kinds of exciting rumors. No need to give them.

The rebels have ten to fifteen thousand negroes within their works at Charleston; and had ten thousand at Montgomery to help them repulse Sherman if he should attack that place.

Since the withdrawal of part of our naval force from before Charleston, blockade running has been resumed.—A joint stock company has been formed; and every week two or more come in and go out.

The demonstration against our lines at Chattanooga, was not serious. Our outposts had been strengthened, and were in their old positions.

A letter from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati Gazette, says Gen. Grant, on his way East, in conversation with a distinguished officer of Ohio, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs. He said he could see the end clearly, and that it would restore the National Union.

He spoke in the highest terms of the late expedition of Gen. Sherman, which, he said, had given the rebellion the severest blow since the fall of Vicksburg. It had been organized in secret, carried out with remarkable promptness and dispatch. The fruits were as yet unknown to the country. Sherman had destroyed forage and provision enough to sustain the rebel army for from three to six months. In one place he destroyed over two million dollars' worth of property, and in other places immense stores. Thousands of bushels of corn, and large quantities of wheat were consumed. He brought in on his return large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, eight thousand negroes, and over four hundred prisoners, with a trifling loss of men and material on our side.

In addition to this by the destruction of very important railroad lines, Gen. Sherman from guard duty along the Mississippi restored it to active service. There was only one object aimed at in this expedition which he did not accomplish—that was the destruction of the railroad rolling stock at Selma. Unexpected delay enabled the rebels to remove it. Gen. Sherman is now at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant stated that he would return to the West within ten days.

MARCH 10.—A telegram from Washington states that on the evening of the 9th instant, the President formally presented to Gen. Grant his commission as Lieutenant General, in the presence of the Cabinet and a few other persons. The President's remarks were as follows:

GEN. GRANT. In consequence of the Nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains for you to do in the existing great struggle, you are now presented with the commission, constituting you Lieutenant General in the army of the United States. With this high honor, devolves upon you also, a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trust you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need add that with what I here speak for the Nation goes my own hearty personal concurrence.

To which Gen. Grant replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT. I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectation. I feel the full weight of the responsibility now devolving on me, and I know, that if they are met it will be due, to those armies, and above all to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.

The President then introduced Gen. Grant to all the members of the Cabinet. After which the company were seated, and about half an hour was spent in a social converse.

It is understood in well-informed quarters at Washington that General Sherman's expedition was not intended to operate against Mobile and Atlanta. It was repeatedly asserted that it was for the express purpose of cutting off the rebel supplies and impoverishing the section of country in which he operated, a work which the rebels attest he successfully accomplished.

Fortress Monroe, March 8.—The flag of truce boat engaged in bringing over forty-eight officers and six hundred privates, delivered for exchange. The Richmond papers give an account of Col. Dahlgren's death and Major Cook's capture. The papers also say that the Confederates have ordered all of Gen. Kilpatrick's officers, whom they captured, to be placed in irons.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

An official dispatch from General Kilpatrick, says twelve men of Colonel Dahlgren's command have come within our lines at Fortress Monroe. They report that Colonel Dahlgren and Cook, with eighty men, were ambushed near King and Queen Court-house, with a large number of negroes, where they were attacked by a superior force of rebels, and that Colonel Dahlgren and a number of men were killed, and that the rest were taken prisoners. The negroes were shut up in jail. A servant of Colonel Dahlgren's who subsequently arrived, reports that he saw his body lying by the roadside stripped and horribly mutilated, and one of his fingers was cut off, to get his ring! Col. Dahlgren's personal gallantry carried him on this expedition, which has proved so fatal. General Meade vainly attempted to dissuade him from going.

A telegram from Vicksburg states that Gen. Sherman had gone down the river to

hold a consultation with Gen. Banks and Admiral Porter.

The Richmond (Virginia) Sentinel of the 8th publishes a telegram dated at Meridian, Mississippi, March 6, which says: Sherman was at Canton last Wednesday. Sherman's army is fighting him on all sides. There was heavy cannonading at Canton all day Wednesday. Sherman has taken a large number of negroes. He leaves the country perfectly impoverished wherever he has been.

The Richmond Whig of the 7th says: Eight hundred and sixty-one prisoners arrived here yesterday, under charge of Major Mudford, to be exchanged under the stipulations of the cartel. It is hoped that the regular exchanges will be resumed for the future. The body of Colonel Dahlgren was brought to this city on Sunday.

Kentucky Politics.

Under the above head, a citizen of Kentucky regularly contributes to the Cincinnati Gazette. Subjoined we give his article in the Gazette of the 9th instant:

I propose in this communication to speak of several matters; and first, the Hon. G. Clay Smith in a speech in Congress, some time ago, stated that only about 400 negroes had run away during the year 1863. He takes his statement from the Auditor's report. It is true that there were, perhaps, only 400 less negroes in the State when the returns were made to the auditor; but that does not show that only 400 left their masters to seek their freedom. During the winter of 1862-3, and in the spring of 1863, large numbers of negroes were brought from Missouri to Kentucky; at the least calculation 2,000 or 3,000 were brought into Kentucky. To this add the natural increase in the slave population which was retained in the State, for the simple reason that there was no market for them elsewhere, and you will have a deficiency of not less than 6,000 or 8,000 negroes in one year. But the past year was not very prolific in runaways, as compared with the two months of this year. And, we have no hesitancy in saying, that as many negroes have run away in the last two months as during the whole of 1863; so, that during the past fourteen months not less than 15,000 negroes have been removed from this State. And these negroes, too, are the young men and women—the productive class. For them their owners have received no pay whatever, but on the contrary have been at a great deal of expense in trying to recover them; of these 15,000 runaways, at least 12,000 of them are young men, worth at \$300 compensation, \$3,600,000. This is what the State has lost by rejecting Mr. Lincoln's offer of compensation. Now, looking at this matter in a purely pecuniary aspect, what commensurate folly it displays! These same 12,000 put into the army, to fight rebels, at \$300 compensation and \$100 bounty, would have brought \$4,800,000. Now, divide this sum by the 30,000 slaveholders in Kentucky, for that is all we have, and it would give them over \$125 a piece. These 15,000 negroes are emancipated. They will never return to slavery again, and they are not only gone without compensation to the owner, but each one of them costs his master at least \$20 in trying to recover him; so, to this sum of \$4,800,000 is to be added \$300,000 making the sum little sum of \$5,100,000 which the 30,000 slaveholders have lost by refusing Mr. Lincoln's compensated emancipation. The Government proposes to enlist the able-bodied negro men of the State. There are perhaps 40,000 of them. The Government would pay for these \$400 a piece, making the sum of \$16,000,000. If the Government does not take these negroes, they will go as the 15,000 above mentioned went, (indeed they are going now by scores), and the master will get nothing. If the slaveholders of Kentucky prefer to lose this \$16,000,000, and then have to support the negro children and the old worthless ones, it is nobody's business, perhaps, but their own. Mr. Lincoln has shown himself their friend in offering to compensate them. He was wise enough to see that if the war continued a year or so longer, slavery in this State would die out. The slaveholders thought differently; they see the consequences. Before the thing is over they will have lost \$105,000 worth of this slave property, and not one dollar of compensation to show for it.

Now one word to these thirty thousand slaveholders. You shall not thrust this question into the politics of the State this summer. The institution is decaying and passing away as fast as even the most radical emancipationist could wish, if he has any regard for the material well-being of the State. And the Union men are determined that the subject shall not be agitated. They will not thrust it into the canvass: you had better not. The large majority of you belong to the copperhead party. Your organ, the Louisville Journal, has read out of your party Brooks because he accepted the fact that slavery was a dead issue, and the Emancipation Proclamation a fixed fact, together with all who agree with him, even to your favorite, McClellan. It is forever thrusting this question before the people. That was the first and for a time the only difference between it and other Union papers. Its opposition to the other measures of the Administration was an after thought. The great repelling force now acting upon the Journal is the negro. If it can it will take the whole Union party over to the Peace Democrats, on the negro question. Before long the supporters of McClellan will become as obnoxious to it as the supporters of either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Chase are now. We advise you not to make an issue on this question. If you intend to do so we advise you at once to withdraw from the Union party, adopt your true name and go to work, for you have no time to spare if you expect to carry the State.

Second. A word or two about the Louisville Journal. We stated in our last that half of that paper was owned by a rebel. Our statement was then perhaps true, but a change has taken place. Henderson and Osborne, who between them have made at least \$100,000 out of the Government by contracts, own all the paper. Prentice has ceased to have any connection with it, except that he (in the bargain) let them have the use of his name. He has no official or pecuniary connection with it whatever. This is a private transaction, it is true, but it is also a shameful fraud upon the community. George D. Prentice is known to be a good Union man; he has always lent his influence to that cause. He has again and again expressed his disapprobation of Shipman's copperhead course, and Union men for his sake have taken the paper. Now what will be the feelings of those Union men when they learn that George D. Prentice has loaned his name to a Copperhead paper to get it into Union families, when he knew he had not authority enough with it to insert even a local paragraph. Prentice's name must give influence to the spiritless and pitiless articles of a Copperhead Northerner who has the unblushing impudence to dictate to Kentuckians what they must do in this crisis. Paul R. Shipman is now the senior

and controlling editor of the Journal. Prentice, with his treacherous logic, his biting sarcasm and penetrating wit, is gone. People of Kentucky, your favorite editor—he whose voice so often rallied you around the great Clay, and who so often expounded to you the teachings of that great man and his compeers—has ceased to speak to you through the columns of the Journal. Its glory has departed; and though the old hero has stooped to lend his name to the Copperhead concern it has now become, yet you are warned—you know the truth. Oh, shame on you, George D. Prentice. Take your name from the masthead, and no longer let it be a cause of shame to a Kentuckian. Couple it no longer with one whose political principles are abhorred and detested by your friend. They demand it. Come out from the thing, and let it sink at once to its proper level. If you do not, you will deserve and receive the execrations of those who stood by you in times which tried men's souls.

Third. It is being discussed earnestly at the present time on which side of the fence the Observer and Reporter, of Lexington, Ky., is. Mark you, the question is not whether it is a Union paper or Copperhead, but whether a Copperhead or Rebel sheet. It has been our misfortune to examine several copies of it lately, and we are of the opinion that it is either a genuine rebel sheet, or as crazy as G. Davis on the subject of the negro. There is really so little difference between its position and that of outspoken rebellion, that it could as well be issued at Lexington, Va., as at Lexington, Ky. It really thinks there is no brains in the Cabinet—not half as much, certainly, as in the heads of its editors. It really believes it will save the Union, by publishing the speeches of G. Davis, and extracts from the Enquirer of your city. The fable of the fly on the ox's horn is called to mind by the way it puts things. Its matter is so weighty, and so disturbs the equilibrium of the heads of the Government. Can't you prevail upon some member of Dr. Old's Church to go to Lexington and baptize its editor, and make him a member in full communion. He is now an outside pillar of that edifice, but is a fit subject for a high seat in the synagogue. Do prevail upon them to take him in at once. He can be given full membership. There is no need of probation in his case.

From the National Intelligencer.

Sober thoughts for the Times.

Cicero, in many of his letters and speeches immediately preceding the overthrow of the Republic, dwells with honest indignation, not unmingled with despondency, on the luxury and frivolous amusements to which the people suffered themselves to be addicted while the State was convulsed by civil war, and actually in the throes of dissolution. Instead of practising the virtues of self-denial and of grappling with the stern difficulties of the time in which they lived, they sought diversion in the cares of business or in the dissipations of Roman life. Magnificent palaces were reared while the foundations of the State were rocking beneath the blasts of contending factions, and costly fish-ponds expanded in their dimensions until they vied with the Lucrine lake. Such was the optimism and such the insensibility of the people that he writes of men who deemed themselves most happy if they "got tame fish to come out at their call and eat out of their hands—fools enough," he adds, "to believe that if the Constitution were destroyed their fish ponds would be safe." There was no adequate perception of the duties demanded by the crisis, and no attempt to perform them by the great mass of the ruling population who gave a tone to Roman society.

It will not be denied that we are living in times fraught with the most solemn destinies that ever awaited any people—embroidered as we are in a civil war of unexampled magnitude, whether regard be had to the extent of territory covered by it or the number of the forces brought into fratricidal conflict. At the same time the foundations of our civil institutions are destroyed in eleven States by their unconstitutional secession from the Federal Union, until the lacerations of the body politic are no less ghastly than the wounds and scars left by the material strife of the war.

And yet, amid all these evils which call for humiliation, or at least for sobriety and recollection of thought, what do we witness? The increase and spread of luxury and extravagance on every hand. A spirit of speculation pervades all classes of people. The inflation of the currency lends itself to the delusions of those who make haste to get rich. Our great cities, if we may trust the representations which reach us, are filled with the "booths of Vanity Fair." All forms of popular amusement are patronized beyond precedent. The very winter quarters of our armies are invaded by the train of Pleasure, and "the sound of revelry by night" in ball and dance preludes the opening of the spring campaign!

While England was engaged in the war of the Crimea we read that such was the solemnity inspired by public calamity, and so keenly felt were the private griefs that darkened the hearthstones of English homes, that there was a general suspension of the ordinary forms in which social gaiety finds expression. Are we living in a less solemn time, or are we less sensible to the proprieties, not to say the duties, enjoined by the judgments of God when they take the most awful shape in which they can visit any people? If frivolity and thoughtlessness, if greed and luxury are at all times the reproach of a people, what shall we think of dissipation and extravagance and corruption holding high carnival in a time of civil war? If no higher motives can arrest the progress of this degeneracy than such as appeal to the passions of war, it is sufficient to say that no war can be successfully waged which does not begin in its prosecutors the hardy virtues of sacrifice and devotion, while Heaven must frown on a cause which identifies itself with social and political dissolution.

There is many a slip between the cup and the lip, but there are many more slips after the cup has been drained by the lips.

"Are you in fun, or in earnest?" asked a fellow to one who was giving him a sound horsewhipping. "I'm in earnest," replied the other, laying it on somewhat harder. "I'm glad of it," said the first one, "for I don't like such fun!"

A half famished fellow in the Southern States, telling of a baker (whose loaves had been growing small by degrees and beautifully less) who, when going his rounds to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one of them and knocked, when the lady within exclaimed—"Who's there?" and was answered "The baker." "What do you want?" "To leave your bread." "Well, you needn't make such a fuss about it—put it through the keyhole!"

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC-NO. 12.]

AN ACT revising the grade of lieutenant general in the United States army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the grade of lieutenant general be and the same is hereby revised in the army of the United States; and the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a lieutenant general, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States, not below the grade of major general, most distinguished for courage, skill, and ability, who being commissioned as lieutenant general, may be authorized, under the direction, and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States.

Sec. 2. And he is further enacted, That the lieutenant general appointed as hereinbefore provided shall be entitled to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act approved May twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight; and also the allowances described in the sixth section of the act approved August twenty-three, eighteen hundred and forty-two, granting additional rations to certain officers: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed in any way to affect the rank, pay, or allowances of Winfield Scott, lieutenant general by brevet, now on the retired list of the army.

Approved, February 29, 1864.

[PUBLIC-NO. 13.]

AN ACT to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from public stores and bonded warehouses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, now in public stores or bonded warehouses, on which duties are unpaid, and which shall have said duties, within one year, and less than three years, at the time of the passage of this act, may be entered for consumption, and the bonds cancelled at any time before the first day of September next, on payment of duties and charges according to law; and that all provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repeated. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Sec. 2. And he is further enacted, That the term "license," in the first proviso to the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to increase temporarily duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be extended to all vessels authorized by law to engage in the coasting trade, whether sailing under registers or enrollments and licenses.

Approved, February 29, 1864.

[PUBLIC-NO. 14.]

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of a warden of the jail in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, some suitable person to be warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and who shall receive an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars, which shall include all fees and emoluments. And said warden shall annually, in the month of November, make a detailed report to the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. And he is further enacted, That the said warden shall have the exclusive supervision and control of the jails in said District, and be accountable for the safe keeping of all the prisoners legally committed thereto, and shall have all the power and discharge all the duties heretofore exercised and discharged over said jails and the prisoners therein by the marshal of said District.

Sec. 3. And he is further enacted, That the warden of the penitentiary in the said District, upon the order of the Supreme Court of said District or the Secretary of the Interior, shall transport all convicts sentenced to imprisonment beyond the limits of said District to the place of confinement, receiving therefor the actual expenses of himself, guard, and of each convict. And in case of absence or other disability of said warden, the warden of said jail, having the custody of said convicts, shall, upon order as aforesaid, transport them to the place of confinement, receiving therefor the compensation therefor aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And he is further enacted, That said warden shall, before entering upon the duties of the office, execute to the United States a bond for the faithful performance of the duties thereof in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by some judge of the Supreme Court of said District.

Sec. 5. And he is further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts coming in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 29, 1864.

[PUBLIC-NO. 15.]

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in lieu of so much of the act authorized by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as relates to the supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon registered bonds of the United States, bearing date, March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or any subsequent period, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after any period not less than five years, and payable at any time on such denominations as may be deemed expedient, not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin; and he may dispose of such bonds at any time on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for the lawful use of the United States; or, at his discretion, for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, issued under any act of Congress; and all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the necessary expenses of the preparation, issue, and disposal of such bonds out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, but the amount so paid shall not exceed one-half of one per centum of the amount of the bonds so issued and disposed of.

Sec. 2. And he is further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to persons who subscribed on or before the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for bonds redeemable after five years and payable twenty years from date, and have paid into the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions, the bonds by them respectively subscribed for, not exceeding eleven millions of dollars, notwithstanding that such subscriptions may be in excess of five hundred millions of dollars; and the bonds so issued shall have the same force and effect as if issued under the provisions of the act to "authorize the issue of United States notes and for other purposes," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, March 3, 1864.

[PUBLIC-NO. 16.]

AN ACT to provide for the protection of overland emigration to the States and Territories of the Pacific.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the protection of emigrants by the overland route to the States

and Territories of the Pacific, the sum of forty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: Provided, That ten thousand dollars of said appropriation shall be applied to the protection of emigrants on the route from Fort Abercrombie by Fort Benton and the further sum of ten thousand dollars of said appropriation shall be applied to the protection of emigrants on the route from Niobrara, on the Missouri river, by the valley of the Niobrara and Gallatin, in Idaho.

Approved, March 3, 1864.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 15.]

JOINT RESOLUTIONS of thanks of Congress to the volunteer soldiers who have re-enlisted in the army.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to those noble and brave men who, having already so gallantly endured the hardships and perils of war, for more than two years, in support of their country's flag, present the sublime spectacle of again voluntarily enrolling themselves in the army of the Union for another three years' campaign, or so long as the war shall continue.

Sec. 2. And he is further resolved, That the Secretary of War cause these resolutions to be read to each of the veteran regiments who have re-enlisted, or shall re-enlist, in both the volunteer and regular forces of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1864.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 16.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to continue the payment of bounties.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bounties authorized to be paid under existing laws, and by regulations and orders of the War Department, to veterans re-enlisting or persons enlisting in the regular or volunteer service of the United States for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, anything in any act or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; the said bounties to be paid out of any moneys already appropriated for such purposes.

Approved, March 3, 1864.

Split Bottom Chairs.

I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Sneed, at the Capital Hotel.

J. W. SOUTH.

Dec. 23, 1863-4f.

Stray Notice.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.: TAKEN up as a stray, by James Glor, living on three miles northwest of Frankfort, on the waters of North Benson, ONE STEER, three years old next spring, black on the sides, with white face, belly and back, both hind legs white as high as the knees, no other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised to ten dollars by Elijah Glor, a housekeeper of Franklin county, before the undersigned, a trustee of the peace for said county, this 21st day of January, 1864.

G. W. GWIN, J. P. & C.

Jan. 23, 1864-3ttw&3tr.

NOTICE.

Messrs. John Blackburn, Jacob Blackburn, Richard Boatwright, Mary Ann Boatwright, Nancy Jane Blackburn, Martha Blackburn, John Hambrooks, & Wm. Hambrooks, her husband: TAKE notice, that at the April term of the County Court for Madison county, held on the 1st Monday in April, 1864, at the Court house in Richmond, Ky., we will apply to said court for the appointment of three commissioners competent and impartial, to make a division and conveyance with a due regard to justice and fairness to all parties concerned, of the land upon which James Blackburn resided at his death, and which he died possessed of, supposed to contain about two hundred and sixty acres, and lying in Madison county, Ky.

Given under our hands, this 23d day of February, 1864.

MADISON PRATHER.

SUSAN PRATHER.

March 8, 1864-w3t.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that I have in my custody, in the Nicholas county jail, a NEGRO MAN, who was committed to jail a few days ago, as a runaway. Said negro man is a mulatto, of a bright copper color, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, is rather a likely looking boy. Says his name is SAM JOHNSON, and that he formerly belonged to one Wm. Burdine, of Russell county, Virginia.

The owner of said man can have him by proving his property and paying all legal fees and charges.

J. M. DALLAS, J. N. C.

March 4, [Feb. 23.] 1864-1m.

GRAY & SAFFELL,

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864-4f. GRAY & SAFFELL.

CALL AND EXAMINE

PRICES AND QUALITY OF

N. O. Sugar, White Sugar, Rio and

Java Coffee, Tea, Chocolate,

Syrup, Molasses, Fish,

BACON, LARD,

DRIED FRUITS,

CHEESE, CANDLES,

SOAPS, BEANS, HOMINY,

SPICES, STARCH, INDIGO,

"ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES.

FRESH PEACHES,

Fresh Pine Apples, Pickles,

Sardines, Pickled, Cove and

Fresh Oysters, Gelatine, Isin-

glass, Blacking and Brushes,

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY,.....MARCH 11, 1864.

The city authorities have been engaged for several days in having the streets cleaned. It is a good work; and the people commend them.

Tobacco Inspector.
JOSEPH H. CHANDLER, Esq., having declined the Inspectorship of Tobacco, at Louisville, Gov. BRAMLETTE has appointed BENJ. F. BIGGS, Esq., of Green county, to the position.

The Cincinnati Gazette, and its Washington correspondent intimates that, in consequence of the action of the members of the Ohio Legislature, endorsing and declaring for Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. CHASE expresses the wish that his name be considered withdrawn from the canvass.

It is stated by deserters from Richmond that HUMPHREY MARSHALL is engaged in aiding prisoners confined in Richmond, to be paroled or exchanged; that when his fees are paid in greenbacks he sends them to his family in Kentucky; but when paid in "Southern Confederacy" currency he "fights the tiger" with it.

It is telegraphed from Washington, that the Government is about to send a commission to all the Federal prisons where rebels are confined, to administer to those who desire to take it, the oath of allegiance under the amnesty proclamation. We hope the Government will do no such thing. The result will be to let loose upon the community a band of unprincipled scoundrels, who will rob, steal, and murder Union citizens, until they can find the opportunity to get back into the rebel army. We have no faith in any of them.

Another objection is in the fact, that whilst the Federal Government is treating the rebel prisoners better than our own soldiers, the rebels are treating Federal prisoners in their hands unhumanely and villainously. Let the Government keep the rebels in prison, and let them fare as Federal prisoners do in rebel dungeons. That is the only way to bring them to their senses.

The attention of the people is invited to the movements of the men who have assumed the name of "conservatives," and are denouncing all who do not choose to unite with, or who oppose them, as "radicals" or "abolitionists." Have the people forgotten the "peace party," and the "constitutional Union party"? Are not the arguments and declarations of these "conservatives" the same made by the above-named treasonable organizations? Are they not avowing the same objects and ends as their aims? And may we not reasonably expect to see each and all the leading "conservatives" assembled, in some six months time, where HUMPHREY MARSHALL, BLANE, DUNCAN, GEO. B. HODGES, and GEORGE OMME, headed up at, in the ranks of secession and treason? They denied their disloyalty; swore they were true patriots; plead for the people to trust and follow them; until they thought they had so securely placed the State in the vortex of treason that she could not escape; and then

"Breaking their oaths and resolutions, like A twist of rotten silk,"
They sundered every tie that bound them to home and country; crushed every throb of patriotism and loyalty; and yoked themselves to treason and murder.
Such will be the end of the pseudo-conservatives of this day.

A paper published in Louisville, in the interest of the Southern insurrection, and devoted to giving aid and comfort to traitors, is terribly exercised at our exposure of its covert advice to the Kentucky traitors, as to the best manner of invading this State, and how to cut off supplies to Grant's army. Our unearthing of the paper in question in this matter was a centre shot. It instantly brought up to its view "a woodchuck's hole!" No doubt the "thought was father to the wish" that it could creep into one, to hide itself from the rays of light we had turned upon its course, and which had so completely unmasked the traitorous design of the article to which we had alluded.

We advise the Southern sympathizers' organ to possess its soul in patience, and mend its manners. There is no use in letting its bad temper get beyond its control. The people generally are of HONORS TOOK'S opinion, that, when one loses temper, goes to calling hard names, and using opprobrious epithets, his villainy is exposed, or he has lost his case. "Until the paper in question jumped from the solid ground" of loyalty and patriotism so deep into the dark abyss of secession and treason that it irrevocably sealed its soul for eternal condemnation, with that of its brother, "Judas, the son of perdition," it would have earned to put forth such advice to those who are laboring to destroy the life of the Nation, or to apply the language it uses to those it knows are truly and only loyal.

But, so lost is the heart of "the paper in question," to every throb of loyalty and patriotism, that, under guise of indignantly repelling our exposure, it reiterates its treasonable directions and advice to the rebel authorities; and pleads its right to do so, because it has an "unmilitary editor!"

Now, whatever may be thought of our exposure of the secessionists' organ's article, "is there any person of decent intelligence" that does not see and understand that "the paper in question" only wriggled and squirmed like a worm on a spit, because we had touched it in a sore place?

"Let the galled jade wince!"
Our withers are unwarmed."

More Endorsements.

We continue to give extracts from letters accompanying clubs of subscribers we are receiving. In doing so, we take the opportunity to return our sincere thanks to friends for their kindness and confidence in us. Our aim shall be to leave no effort untaken to prove ourselves worthy of the confidence manifested by our patrons.

A friend from Clarke county, Kentucky, accompanies his list with the remark:
"You have taken a noble stand in favor of the Union. Success attend you."

With a club from Brownsville, Indiana, a friend writes:
"I like your talk. We shall try you on. Don't mince, or palliate. We want the 'truth'—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth. No compromise with traitors. Stand firm, and the Hoosiers will help you."

From Carter county, Kentucky, comes a list for our Weekly, with this assurance:
"I have just got home. I send you some subscribers; and in a few days I will send you more. Go ahead, in the good cause."

A gentleman in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, writing to a friend in this city, sends subscribers to the Tri-Weekly with the remark:
"I happened in company with two gentlemen, and they both put their names down as subscribers to the Tri-Weekly Commonwealth, of your city; and if I had the time could get a number. I will send you more names."

A friend in Boyd county, Kentucky, accompanies his letter with the following endorsement:
"Your position upon National affairs is more near the correct, or rather more in accordance with my views, than any other paper in the State; and I have hopes that when the proper time arrives you will be square on the track."

—We can assure our friend, that we think he will always find us "square on the track," for the Union and the Government. We shall strive to do our duty, fully and squarely;—leaving the consequences with the RULER OF THE UNIVERSE, who governeth all things.

From Grant county, a friend writes that—
"Friends are doing all they can for you. Our people are almost wholly dependent upon the Daily papers of Cincinnati. Keep striving in the good work, and success will certainly follow your efforts."

—We return our thanks; the good people of Grant are sending us their names in a manner which shows, that while they take the Cincinnati Dailies for earliest news, they want their State paper for itself.

One of the most revered and pious ministers of the Gospel in this State,—in a letter to a friend in this city, and which has been handed to us to read,—(we hope he will excuse us for making extracts from his letter,)—says:
"I am greatly pleased with the tone of the Commonwealth; and the decided wisdom and power of its more recent issues. * * * I am peculiarly pleased with the paragraph in regard to the 'True Presbyterian.' I regard that paper, in spirit and intention, as a political paper, and as such, fair game for its legitimate opponents; and therefore, rejoice to see the Commonwealth thrown down the gauntlet to it."

From Lewis county, a friend sends a club with this remark:
"I am highly gratified at your course. We need and must have a truly loyal paper in Kentucky. I can secure you a large number of subscribers in Lewis. The course of your paper is right."

The Louisville Journal talks about a mountain of bibles, pockets and hands full of bibles, and bibles on the back and head, to swear on. If the Journal would only get one, and read and use it so as to profit by it, it would learn that that book commands us to "swear not." And by following the precepts of the bible, the Journal will avoid many "trights" from "loose" drinking.

The War Department has ordered, that on the decease of any commissioned officer in hospital, that the surgeon in charge forward to the Adjutant General an inventory of his effects, and inform the nearest relatives of what effects were left. If they are not called for in two months, they will be sold at auction, and the proceeds sent to the Treasury. Swords, watches, trinkets, and articles of that class will not be disposed of in this manner, but will be properly labeled with the name, rank and regiment, and date of death of the owner, and sent to the Adjutant General's office, to be deposited with the Second Auditor of the Treasury, to await the application of the heirs.

GEN. BUELL—"Mack," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in his letter of March 7, says:

It has long been a matter of surprise in military circles that the finding of the commission to investigate the conduct of General Buell has never been made public. It now appears that the delay was accidental. The commission pronounce General Buell free from all blame. It is due to General Buell to say that he has borne unintended injustice of unproved imputations upon his military sagacity and loyalty so long without a murmur.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says the findings in the case will soon be published.

On the 8th instant, Marshal AKENS, of New Albany, arrested another of the parties suspected of being concerned in burning the D. G. Taylor. His name is HENRY WATSON.—The Louisville Democrat, of the 9th says:

From what facts we have been able to glean in regard to the burning of this boat and the R. E. Lee, by which four lives and over \$100,000 worth of property was lost, it appears that a party of six men were engaged to commit the deed, each of whom was to receive \$150 for his services. At the time the D. G. Taylor was fired, the city wharf was lined with boats from First to Sixth streets, and the fiends in human shape who hired the wretches to commit this damnable act no doubt expected to see a large number of boats destroyed. We hope that the other parties connected with this incendiary will be apprehended and brought to justice. The parties who have been arrested will, we learn, be examined before the military authorities to-day.

Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, late of Georgia, but for some years a citizen of California, died at San Francisco, on the 4th of March. He was one of the most eloquent and talented men in the nation.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Mr. POLLARD keeps at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth office, the Cincinnati Dailies, and all the Literary and Pictorial Weeklies. Give him a call.

During the past week several of the noble veteran regiments of this State, who have been home on furlough, have passed through this place to the front. God bless and preserve them, to honor their State, and to return to their families to serve Him.

A telegram from Washington states that the Court of Inquiry, which recently investigated the conduct of Gen. CARTTERDEN, MCCOOK, ROSECRANS, and NEGLEY, have sent the results to Washington, and that their finding is a recommendation that no further proceedings be had in the premises.

A train which left Indianapolis for Louisville on Tuesday night, was thrown off the track near Columbus, Ind., and the hind car cut in two by a tree, against which it struck. Four persons were killed and several injured. The casualty occurred in consequence of some villain having broken the lock and misplaced a switch.

The Battle of Chickamauga.—Appendix to Gen. Rosecrans' Report.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12th, 1864.

General: The report of the General-in-Chief shows that a letter from one of my division commanders at the battle of Chickamauga, commenting on the report of his commanding General, has been received at the War Department and subsequently published by its authority. The General-in-Chief refers to that letter as a rival authority to my own, and as raising a doubt on the accuracy of a point in my report. The letter, dated October 23d ult., four days after I left the command, is based on a quotation from my official report, to which evidently the writer was not at that time entitled, and which therefore—*prima facie*—was surreptitiously obtained. It has been received and published as a document disparaging my report; without having been referred to me or passing through my hands as required by military courtesy and army regulations.

The War Department is therefore respectfully requested, as an act of justice, to cause the above and following observations to be filed and published as an appendix to my Official Report of the Battle of Chickamauga.

NOTE IN REFERENCE TO GEN. WOOD'S LETTER.

Brig-Gen. T. J. Wood writes and sends to the War Department a clandestine letter, to show, contrary to the inference drawn in my report, that he did right under an order to "close up on General Reynolds and support him," in taking his division out of the line of battle and in rear of Brannan's division to a reserve position in rear of Reynolds. My report, dealing with facts and avoiding personal censure, shows that General Reynolds sent me word by Captain Kellogg, A. D. C. to General Thomas, that there was no troops on his immediate right, and that he wanted support there; that, supposing Brannan's division had been called away, I told an Aid to write General Wood an order to close up on Reynolds and support him, who wrote as follows:

"HEADQ'S, Sept. 20th, 10:45 A. M.
"Brigadier-General T. J. Wood, Commanding Division, &c."
"The General Commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him."
Respectfully,
"FRANK S. BOND,
"Major and A. D. C."

Now, with this order in his hand:
1st. When General Wood found there was no interval to close, because Brannan's troops had not left, his plain duty as a division commander was to have reported that fact to the General commanding, who was not more than six hundred yards from him, and asked further orders; his failure to do so was a grave mistake, showing want of military discretion.

2d. When about to move, notwithstanding this, his duty, on being informed, as he was by one of his brigade commanders, that his skirmishers were engaged, and the enemy in line of battle opposite his position, Gen. Wood was renewedly bound to have reported the facts and taken orders before leaving his position at such a critical time. But instead of doing so, he precipitately drew his troops from the line, and let the enemy in, in the face of an order the wording of which shows that no such operation as the opening, but on the contrary the closing, of a gap was intended by it.

3d. This conduct of Gen. Wood, treated in the report with all the reserve consistent with the truth of history, contrasts most unfavorably with that of Gen. Brannan, commanding the division next on his left, who, a little earlier in the day, when he received an order to leave his position and support the left, finding his skirmishers engaged, reported the fact to Gen. Thomas, desiring to know if, under such circumstances, he should execute the order. He was told, "No, stay where you are."

4th. It also contrasts with Gen. Wood's own conduct and correspondence only a few days previously when he protested against a reprimand of his corps commander for not occupying a position at Wauhatchie, lecturing his senior on the impropriety of what he termed "blind obedience to orders," and in upward of fifty pages of manuscript trying to prove his conduct consistent with that sound discretion which a division commander ought to exercise in removing his troops from the danger threatened by the literal execution of orders.

The material difference of circumstances in the two cases, as appears from his own writings, being that the discretion he exercises at Wauhatchie, and the "blind obedience" he pleads at Chickamauga, both have the effect of getting his troops out of danger.

As the best of Generals are liable to mistakes, I should have been content to leave those of Gen. Wood to the simple historical statement of them, presuming he regretted them far more deeply than even myself. And so feeling, I called attention to his military virtues—vigilance, discipline, providence of his commissariat, and care of his transportation. But his mean and unsoldierly defence of error shows him wrong both in head and heart.

Respectfully, your humble servant,
[Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen., U. S. A.
Official: R. S. TROEN, Capt., A. D. C.

From all we can learn, the present appearance of the growing wheat, in this State, and in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is decidedly unfavorable to a good crop. It is not too late to sow spring wheat, and we would advise farmers to do so; and to put in all the corn, oats, potatoes and root crops that their forces will justify.

The rebel sympathizers' organ denies having heretofore lauded Mr. GANTT of Arkansas; and says, it published but a single speech of his. Its memory is short. Probably it does not include Mr. GANTT's long circulars, letters, &c.? And may be, the leading notices of the gentleman were copied from other papers, body and breeches? Would not an examination of its files, for the past six months, and in refreshing its memory?—We might undertake the task, only we dislike to send it in search of another "woodchuck's hole."

It is stated that Gen. FREMONT has made overtures to the "Copperhead" Democracy, inviting their nomination for the Presidency! On being reminded that he was an Abolition Republican, it is stated he promptly replied, that he was now, and always had been, a Democrat, as three fourths of the Abolition and Republican parties had been.

We know nothing about the matter, and care less. FREMONT will suit either the copperheads or the Wendell Phillips' abolition clan. They are both opposed to the President, and so is FREMONT.

By the way, in a speech made by the self-General, the other day in New York city, he declared for war with France, forthwith and sooner, to enforce what he calls "the Monroe doctrine." Brave General! He can talk and proclaim. That is all!

The Louisville organ of treason-sympathizers complains awfully because Gen. MEADE did not follow up the rebel army, after the battle of Gettysburg. "The paper in question" is a great advocate of Gen. McCLELLAN, and anxious for him to be the next President. But did not McCLELLAN, after the battle of Williamsburg, after the battle of Fair Oaks, and after the battle of Antietam, fail in pressing the advantages he had obtained; and by this failure to push the defeated rebels, especially at Antietam, did he not permit LEE to escape into Virginia? Why censure MEADE for following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor?—"Little Mac?" For our part, we believe both done what they believed best. By inaction, we think, both let LEE escape. —MEADE once; McCLELLAN three times. But we censure neither; theirs was the duty, and theirs the responsibility. To err is human. But justice does not require MEADE to be censured, and McCLELLAN praised for acts precisely similar.

A Sensation Item.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette telegraphs to that paper the following:—

A written statement has been furnished to the Secretary of War, from a citizen of Maryland, a former member of the Legislature, and cousin of the rebel General LEE by marriage, in whose house LEE stayed during the battle of Antietam, in which he states, that, on the night after the battle, LEE sent a messenger to McCLELLAN, asking a personal interview, and that in accordance with that request, McClellan rode through the lines that night, and had a long interview with LEE, inside the rebel lines. During that interview, he states that LEE told McClellan his army was then crossing the Potomac.

The writer of this statement, with ten or twelve others, who are said to be cognizant of the fact of McClellan having such an interview, have been summoned to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Now, can not some correspondent get up, as an offset, a similar item about Gen. MEADE? Certainly some body's wife's cousin's brother-in-law's cousin's wife had a brother's house about Gettysburg, where LEE and MEADE could have met?

On the 4th instant, Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, introduced into the National House of Representatives the following excellent bill:

"Be it enacted, etc., That any portion of the residents of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, or Arkansas, who may volunteer in the military service of the United States, for the term of three years or during the war, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of the existing laws, and mustered into the regiments of any of the States which they may select; and, in the case of such being colored troops, they shall be assigned as now directed by law; and any State or subdivision of a State, procuring such enlistments, shall receive credit—provided, that such enlistments in any State, under this act, shall continue only until such State shall be subject to a call for troops."

The range of the human voice is quite astounding, there being about nine perfect tones, but 17,592,186,044,515 different sounds. Thus 14 direct muscles, alone, or together produce 16,343 sounds; 30 indirect muscles produce 173,741,823; while all in cooperation, tell the number already named, and these independently of different degrees of intensity.

A man's voice ranges from bass to tenor, the medium being what is called baritone. The female voice ranges from contralto to soprano; the medium being termed mezzo-soprano; and a boy's voice, naturally, is alto, or between a treble and a tenor.

Not long since, an elderly woman entered a railroad car at one of the Ohio stations, and disturbed the passengers a good deal with complaints about a "most dreadful rheumatism" that she was troubled with. A gentleman present, who had himself been a severe sufferer with the same complaint, said to her—"Did you ever try electricity, madam? I tried it, and in the course of a short time it completely cured me."—"Electricity," exclaimed the old lady—"yes, I've tried it to my satisfaction. I was struck with lightning about a year ago, but it didn't do me a mossel o' good!"

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year.....\$4 00
Weekly, per year.....2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

New Music.

THE OLD SERGEANT, "a Hero of Lookout Mountain," a beautiful Song, by WILL S. HAYS, dedicated to Gen. W. O. WHITAKER.

We are indebted to D. P. FAULDS, Publisher, Louisville, for a copy of this really beautiful song. He will accept our thanks. We feel sure it will be a decided favorite, and have a great run.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—The United States Marshal for this District has seized, for confiscation, a large quantity of property at Superior, belonging to disloyal Southern men. This property includes about half of the original town of Superior. Among the disloyal owners are John C. Breckinridge, L. M. Flournoy and J. R. Ward of Kentucky; Gov. Wm. Aiken and John McQueen, of South Carolina; Robert Ould, of Tennessee; Sam. Magoffin, of Missouri; W. W. Corcoran, of Washington; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and others. The seizure is made under the Confiscation Law of Congress, and will be sold for the benefit of the Government.

So far as Gov. AIKEN is concerned we believe it is admitted by the Charleston papers concede that he is loyal and true. The others are unquestionably traitors.

The Army correspondent of the Houlton (Me.) Times relates an incident of camp life, showing the precocity of a youth of sixteen, the son of a General, on a visit to his father in the field. On one occasion, when the General's purse was getting low, he remarked that he would be obliged to draw on his banker for some money. "How much do you want, father?" said the boy. "I think I shall send for a couple of hundred," replied the General. "Why, father," said his son very quietly, "I can let you have that amount." "You can let me have that?" exclaimed the General in surprise. "Where did you get so much money?" "I won it in playing draw poker with your staff, sir," replied the hopeful youth. It is needless to say that the 9:40 train next morning bore the "gay young gambler" toward his home.

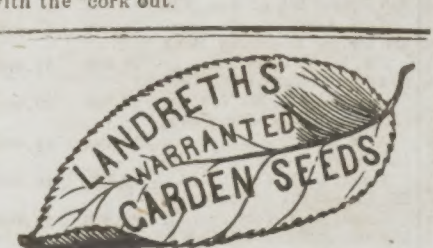
A VENERABLE COUPLE.—There now reside at Basetta, Trumbull county, Ohio, a Mr. Marvin and his wife, whose united ages amount to one hundred and seventy-five years, and they have not only been blessed with a hale old age, but also with an extraordinary lease of their matrimonial union. On the 22d January they commemorated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their wedded life.—They were married January 22d, 1798, and commenced keeping house April 17th of the same year, and still continue to live by themselves and manage their domestic affairs in their own way. Mr. Marvin was born on March 26th, 1772, hence should be alive until the 26th of this month, he will be aged ninety-two years. Mrs. Marvin was born June 14th, 1781, and is now in her eighty-third year. Their youngest son is forty-five years old, and their oldest nearly sixty-five.

The Reverend Francis Newbold, of Rose Cottage, Lyndhurst, Hants, England, was recently charged before a London magistrate with assaulting the police and using abusive language. He was sixty years of age, and could not plead "the triviality of youth" in his defence. But he did just as well. The magistrate said:

"This is a serious offence, considering the station you seem to move in. Have you anything to say?"

To which Mr. Newbold replied:
"The fact is, that after I had an early dinner yesterday, I had a pint of dry port, and this made me so very dry that I called for a glass of sparkling wine. It was so nice that I had a second. I then went down to the station, as I thought, quite right, but when I got to the platform, the cork, as I might say, seemed to get out, and the wine went about me."

The reverend gentleman may not have satisfied justice, but he conferred a boon upon the reporters, who will hereafter speak of a drunken man not as one "with a brick in his hat," or "tight," or "boozy," or "exposed too long to the sun," but as a man with the "cork out."



JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by
S. C. BULL, Bookseller.
January 28, 1864.

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HEMING & QUIN is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. All accounts with said firm must be settled immediately. Apply to either party.
HEMING & QUIN.
Frankfort, Feb. 1, 1864-2m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.
December 25, 1863-4f.

METCALFE'S REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.
On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.
"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."
"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND," NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863. }
"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."
"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."
"By command of Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS."
"WM. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863. }
Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.
J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.
"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.
"Dr. John Bull."
"Dear Sir—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."
R. W. FOGLE,
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."
January 1, 1864-6m.

J. W. HEETER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,
(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),
LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS—
APPEAL MEETING.

THE ASSESSOR HAVING RETURNED HIS list of taxable property for the present year, according to law, notice is hereby given to persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the valuation of the Assessor, to appear before the Mayor and Council, at a meeting to be held ON FRIDAY THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M. with the evidence to show the true valuation of their property.
Attest: J. W. BACHELOR, Clerk C. C. F.
March 9, 1864-4d.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of Gillispie & Heffner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Nelson Heffner is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
R. O. SPIE,
N. HEFFNER.

Feb. 24, 1864-1m.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863-w4w1w.

H. W. PITKIN, W. L. P. WIARD, S. W. POPE.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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